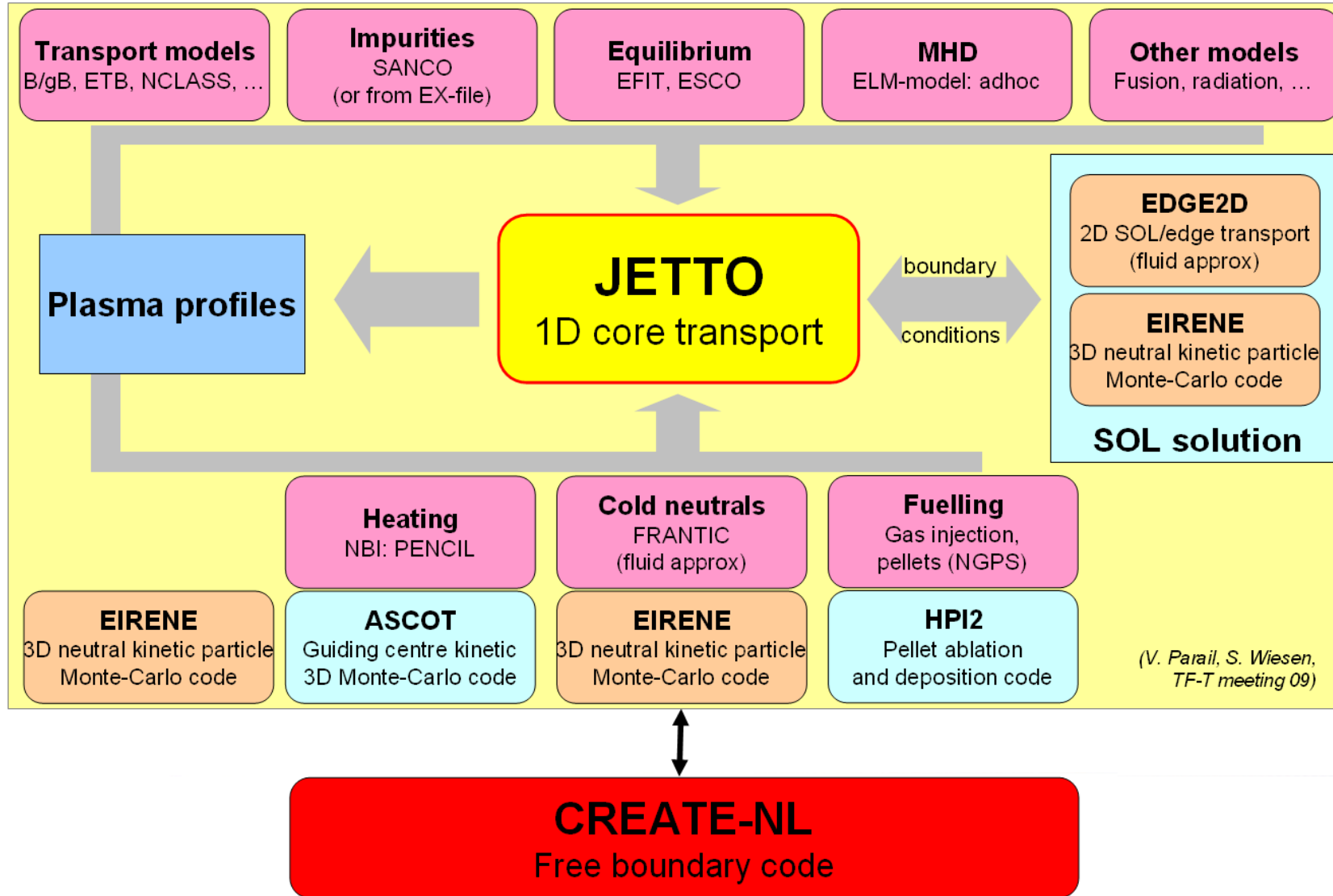
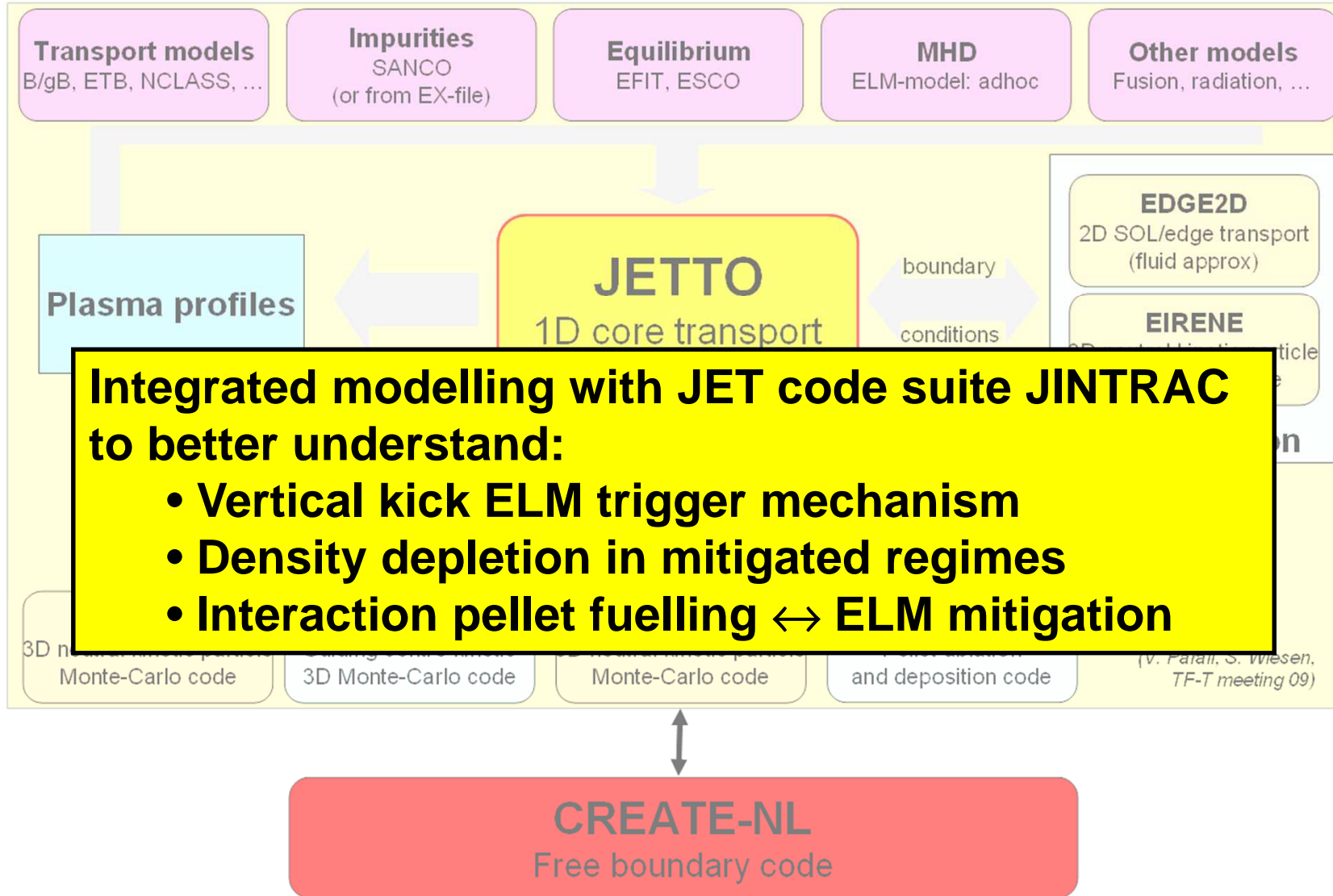


Modelling of ELM mitigation at JET

*F Koechl, R Albanese, R Ambrosino, G Corrigan, L Garzotti, H-S Kim, J Lönnroth,
P T Lang, E de la Luna, M Mattei, F Maviglia, D C McDonald, V Parail, F Rimini,
G Saibene, E R Solano, M Valovič, I Voitsekhovitch, A Webster, S Wiesen,
JET EFDA contr. & ITM-TF ISM Group.*

25th SPPT - Prague, 18th-21st June 2012

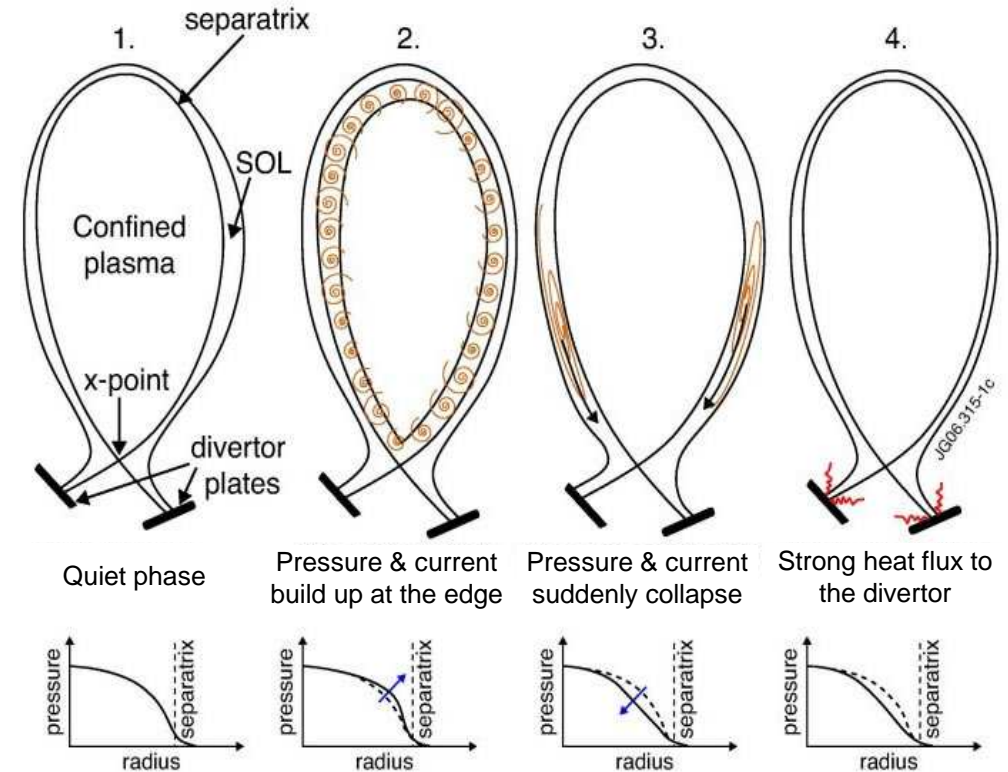






Edge Localised Modes (ELMs) are repetitive bursts of the edge plasma:

- Large ELMs in ITER would accelerate erosion of plasma facing components!
- Tolerable energy density for ITER divertor target plates: $< 0.5 \text{ MJm}^{-2}$
- This requires ELM size reduction by a factor $\approx 20!$

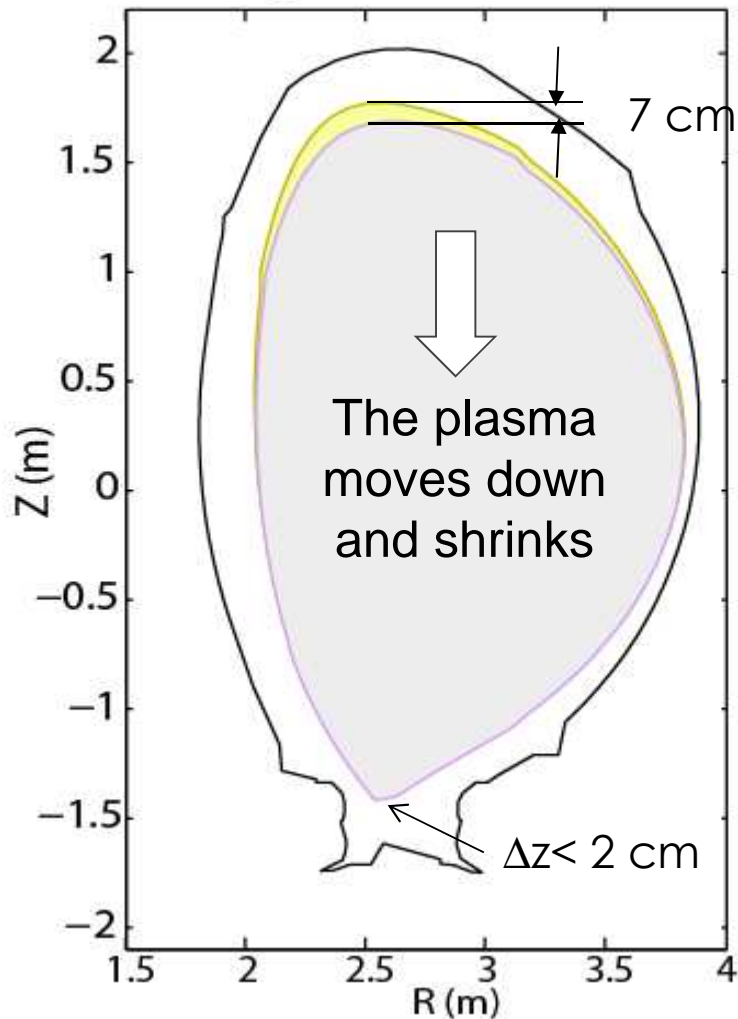


Various methods for ELM size control under investigation at JET:

- Gas fuelling
- Resonant magnetic perturbation (RMP)
- Magnetic ELM pacing (plasma vertical kicks)
- ELM pacing by pellet injection



#77640 @ 59.29 s

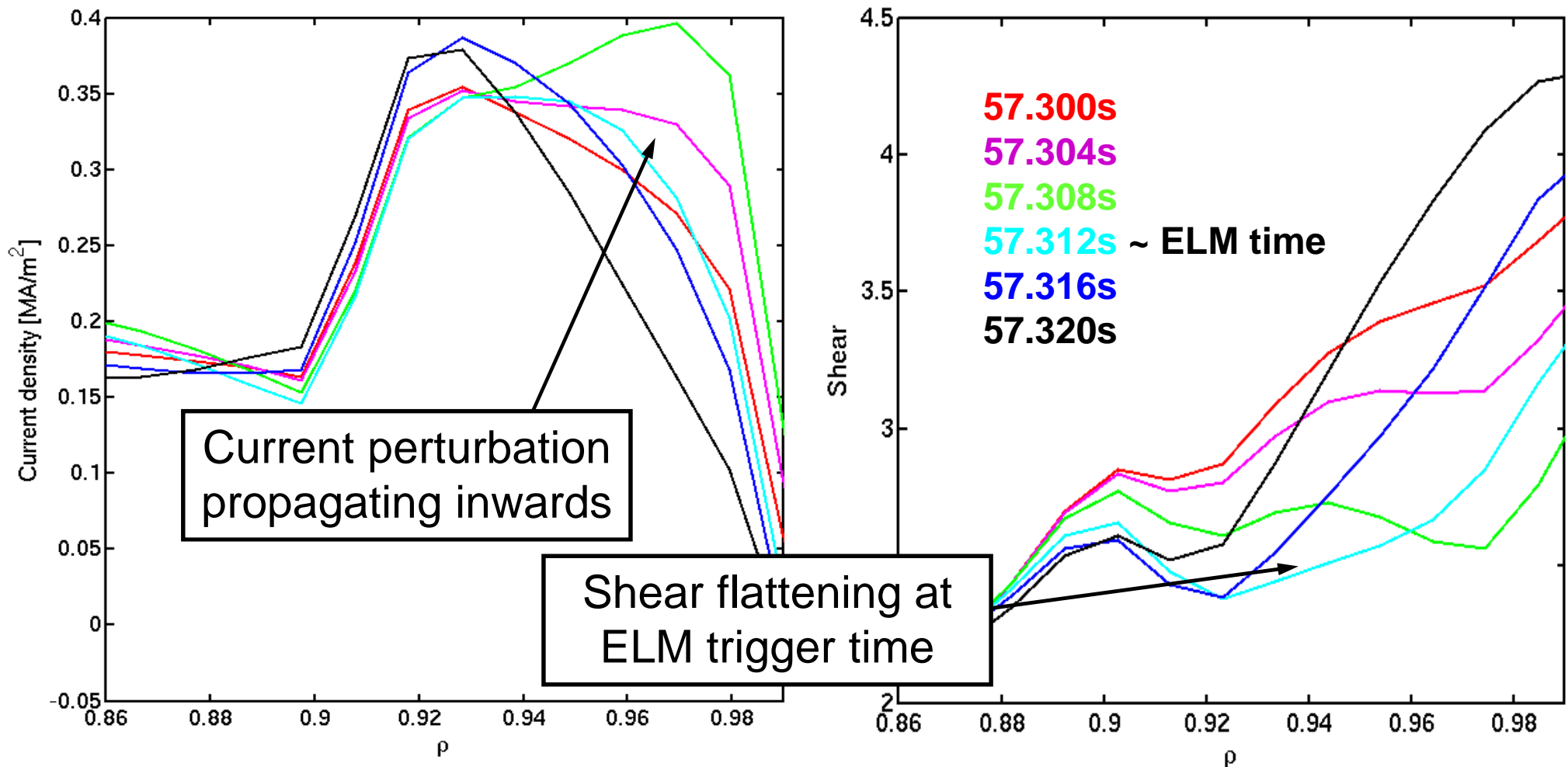


- **Sudden vertical plasma displacement by application of large voltages to the Vertical Stabilization circuit (max. $f_{\text{kick}} \approx 60$ Hz).**
- **Effects of kicks on the plasma:**
 - Change in plasma shape / volume
 - Evolution of edge current profiles
- **Plasma reaction to kicks:**
 - **Desired:** ELM triggering for large enough kick perturbation
 - **Side effect:** Density reduction (“pump-out”) at high f_{ELM}

**E. de la Luna,
IAEA 2010**

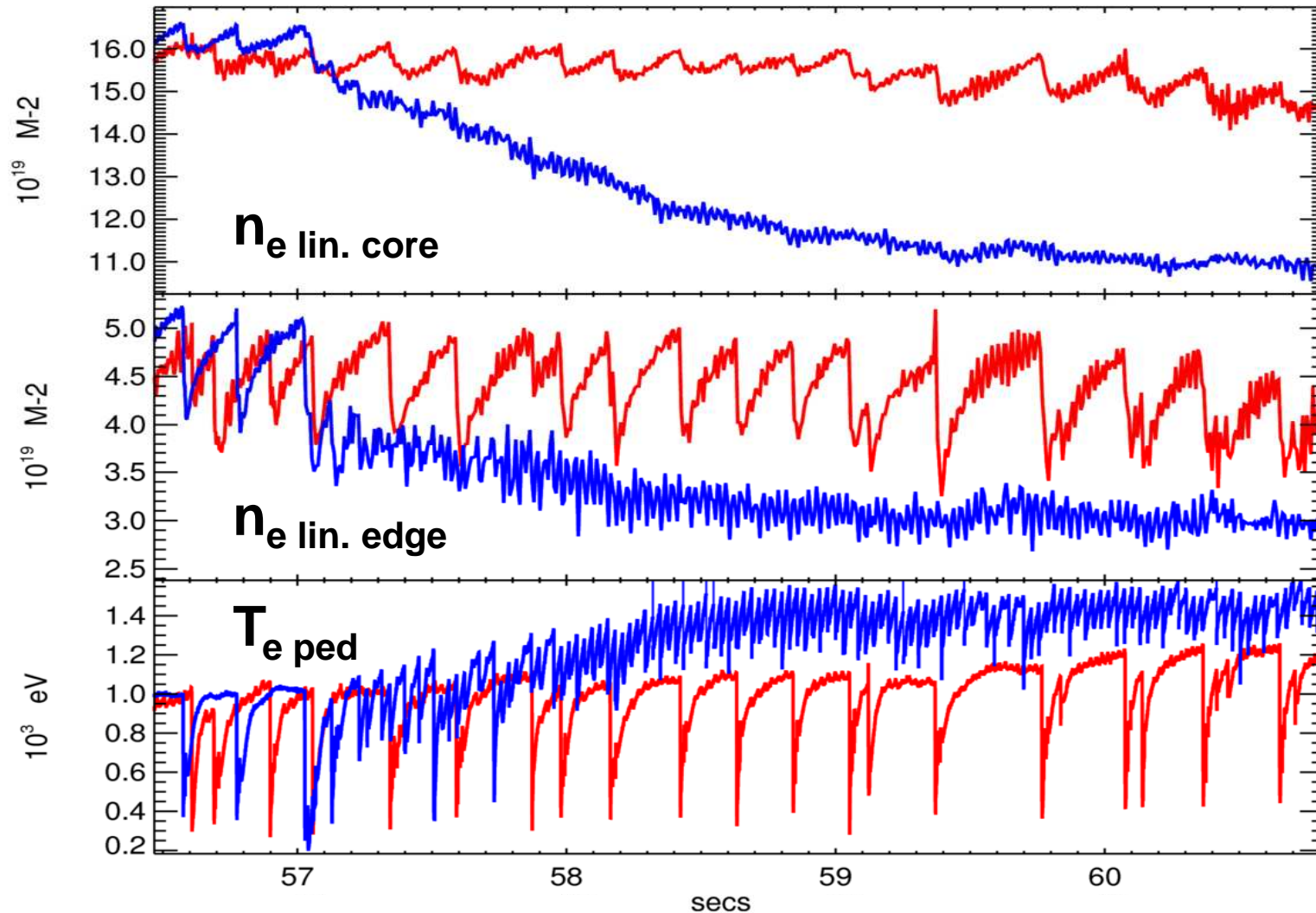


- Simulation shows that pressure-driven instabilities are not triggered by kicks, but current driven instabilities are enhanced by low shear.
- We observe flattening of shear due to kicks:





Reduction in density at higher ELM frequency,
with mild degradation in confinement:



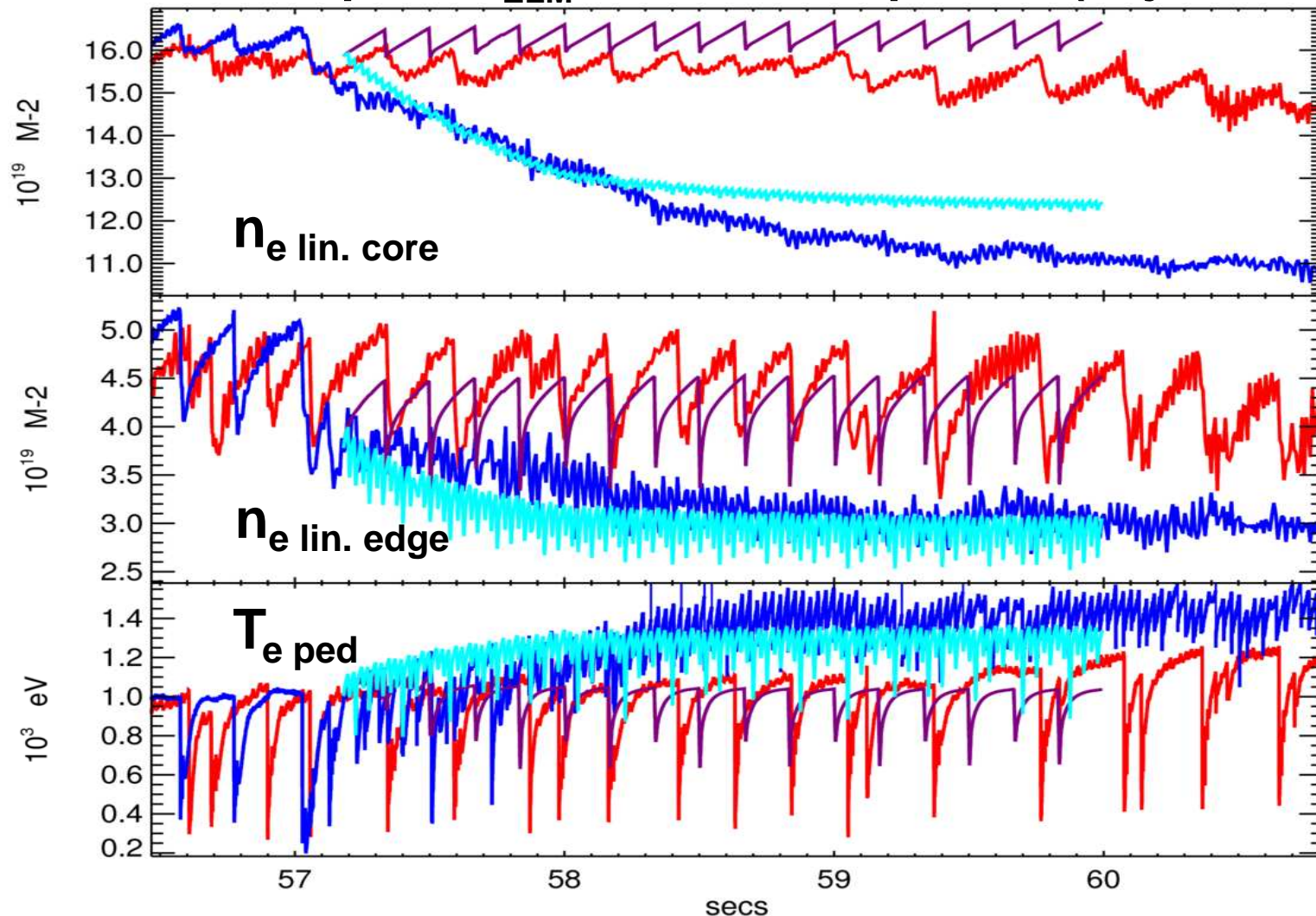
$f_{ELM} \approx 6$ Hz,
experiment

$f_{ELM} \approx 40$ Hz,
experiment



Density depletion with kicks:

Experimental trends can be reproduced with JINTRAC, same simulation conditions except for f_{ELM} and ELM amplitude (adjusted to ΔW_{ELM}):



$f_{ELM} \approx 6$ Hz,
experiment

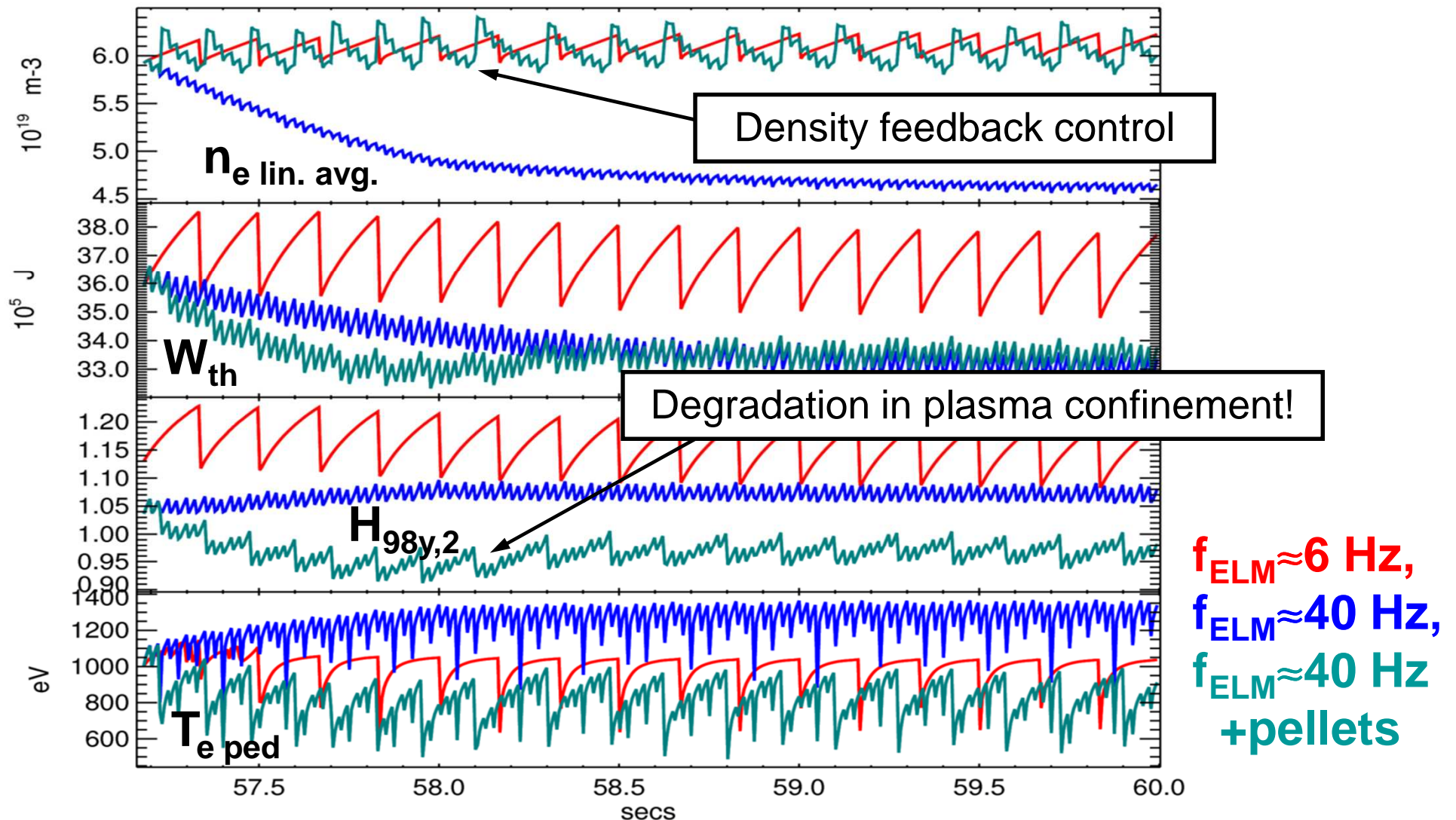
$f_{ELM} \approx 6$ Hz,
simulation

$f_{ELM} \approx 40$ Hz,
experiment

$f_{ELM} \approx 40$ Hz,
simulation

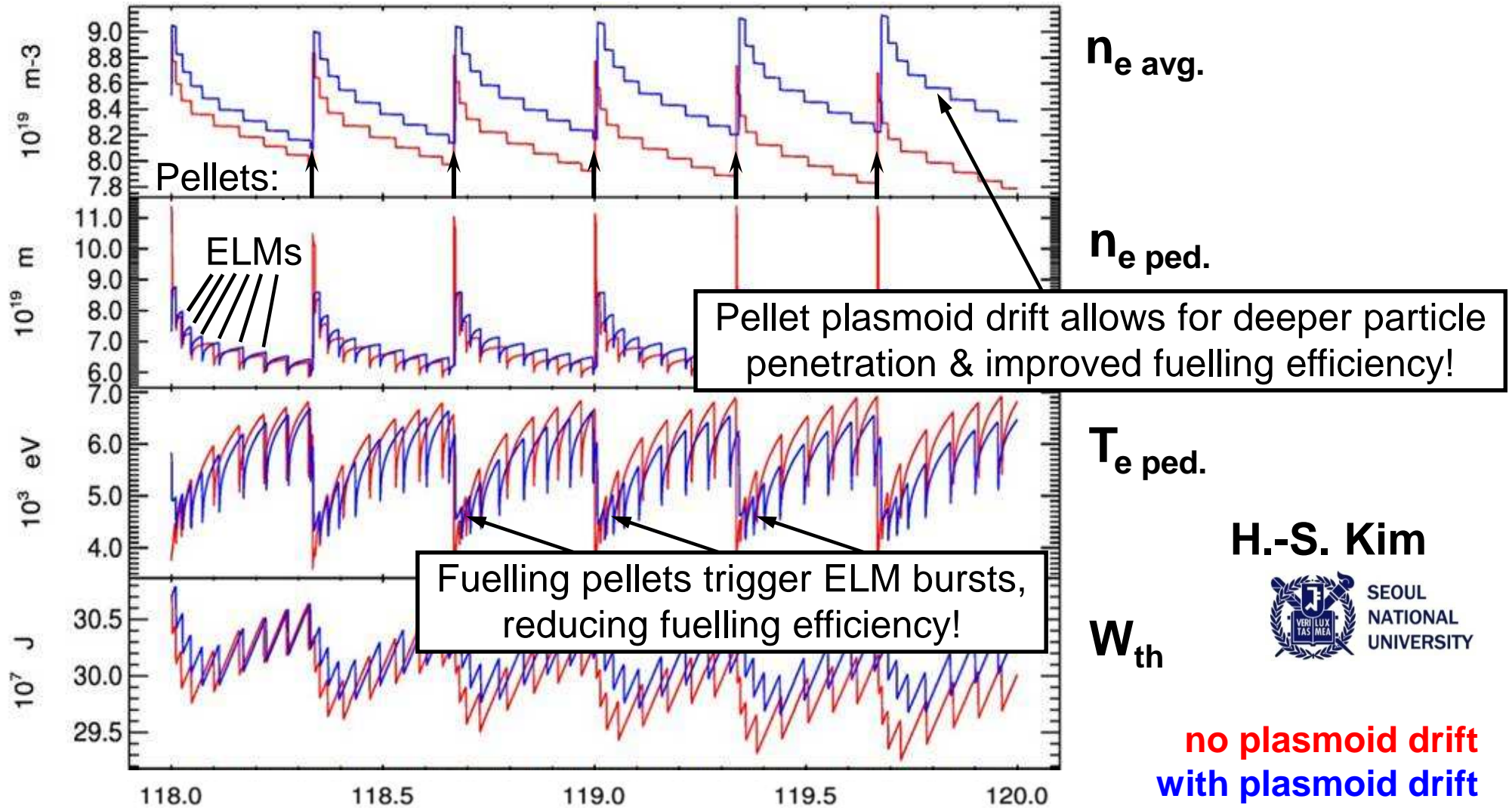


JINTRAC simulations, density maintained by pellet injection:





JINTRAC simulations of pellet fuelling in ITER ELM-mitigated regime:



H.-S. Kim



no plasmoid drift
with plasmoid drift



Summary:

- Kick-triggered ELMs can be reproduced assuming peeling mode (current driven) instabilities (pressure perturbation too small to reach critical gradient for natural ELMs).
- Shear modification due to combination of current reduction close to the edge + induced current close to top of pedestal may be responsible for ELM triggering and could explain ELM trigger time delay.
- Density depletion in mitigated regime appears to be natural consequence of different location of heat and particle sources and enhanced pumping efficiency; “mitigated” ELM mitigation due to change in SOL conditions.
- Pellet injection might help to recover initial density, but leads to a degradation in confinement.
- Fuelling efficiency of shallow pellet fuelling may decrease due to prompt pellet triggered ELMs and cause temporary variation of f_{ELM} .



Backup slides

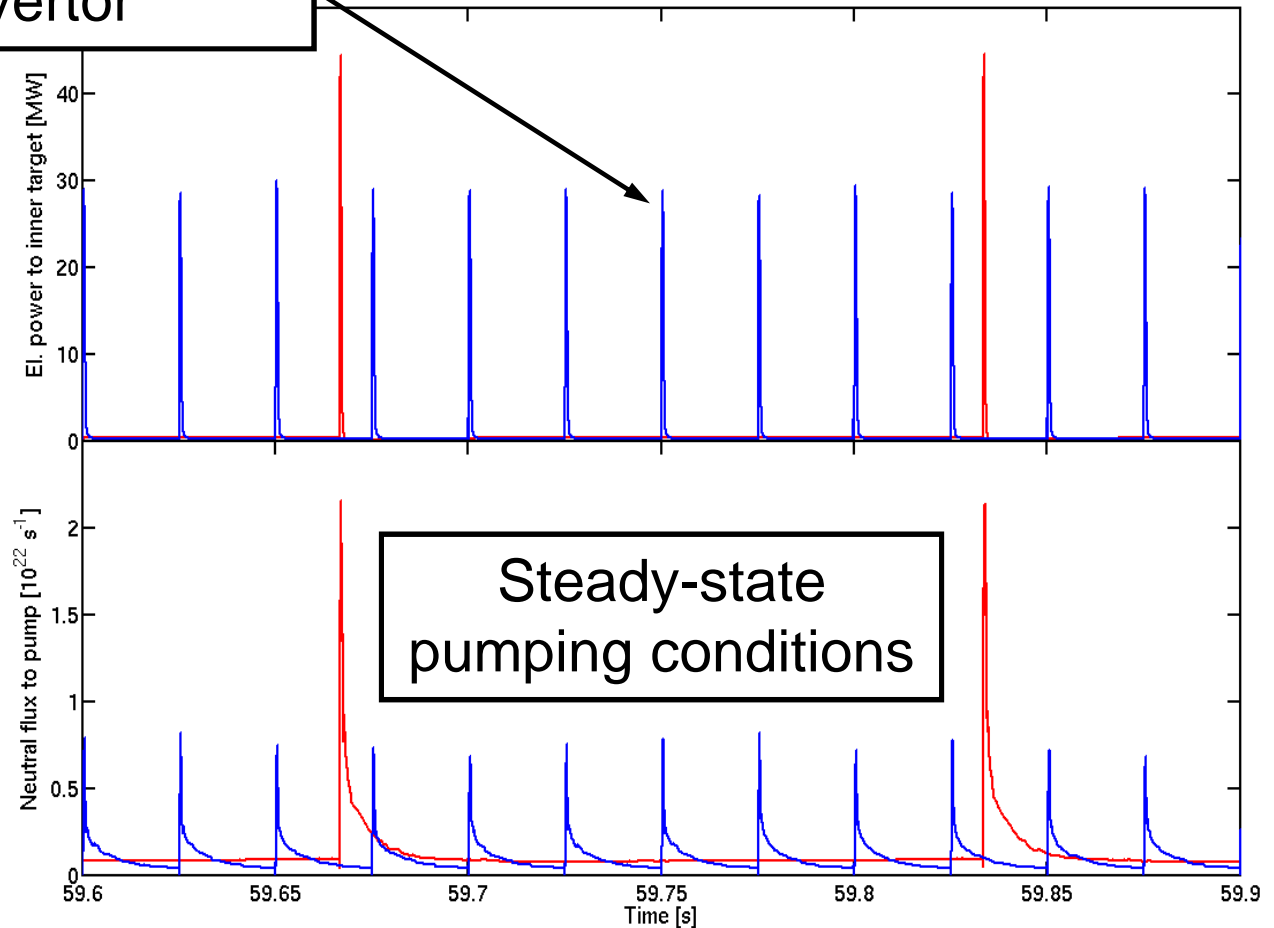
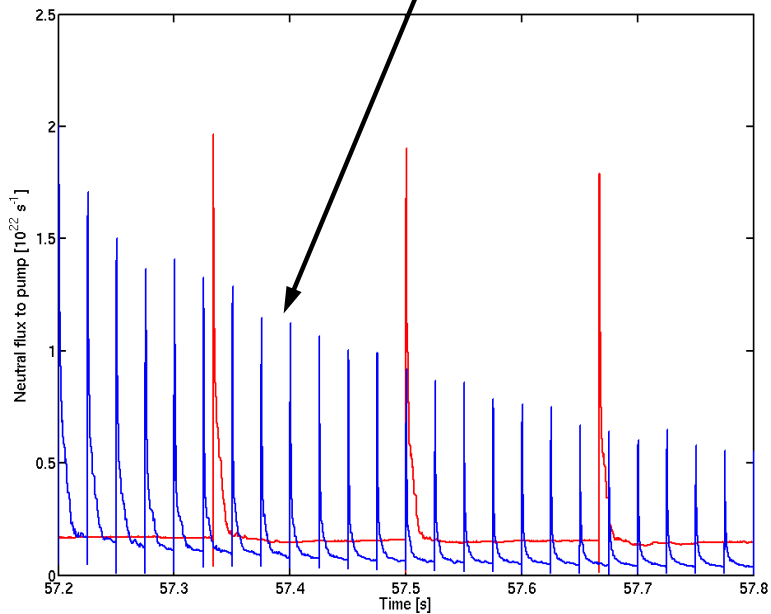


Electron power to inner target / pumped neutrals:

$f_{ELM} = 6$ Hz, simulation
 $f_{ELM} = 40$ Hz, simulation

Mitigated ELM impact on divertor

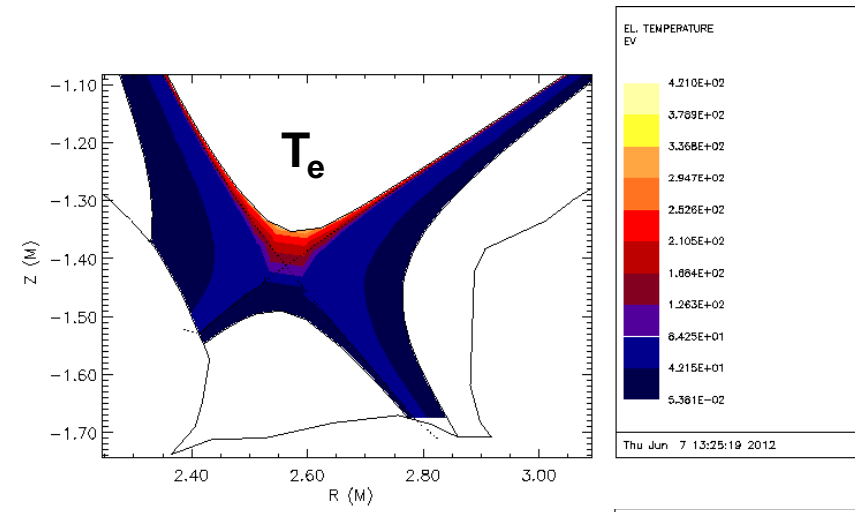
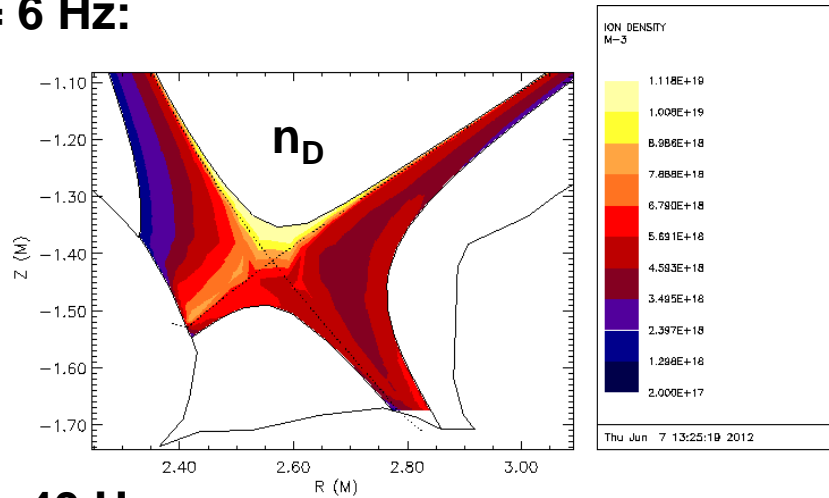
Enhanced pumping until lower n_e level is reached



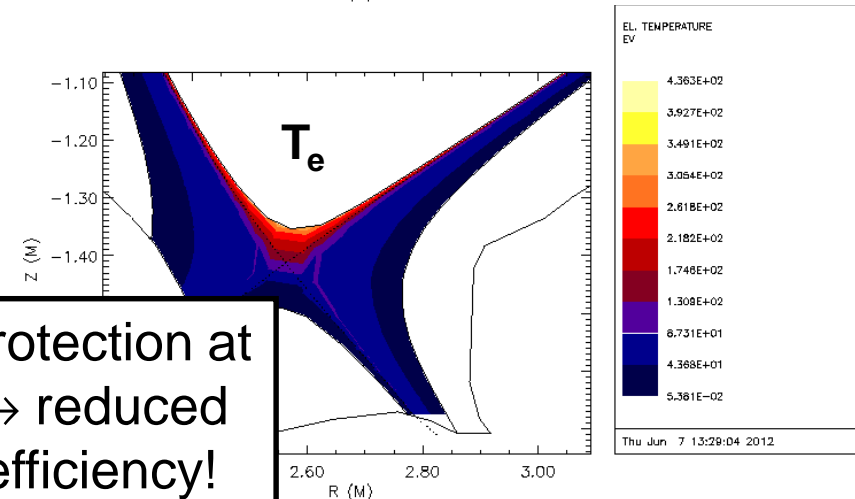
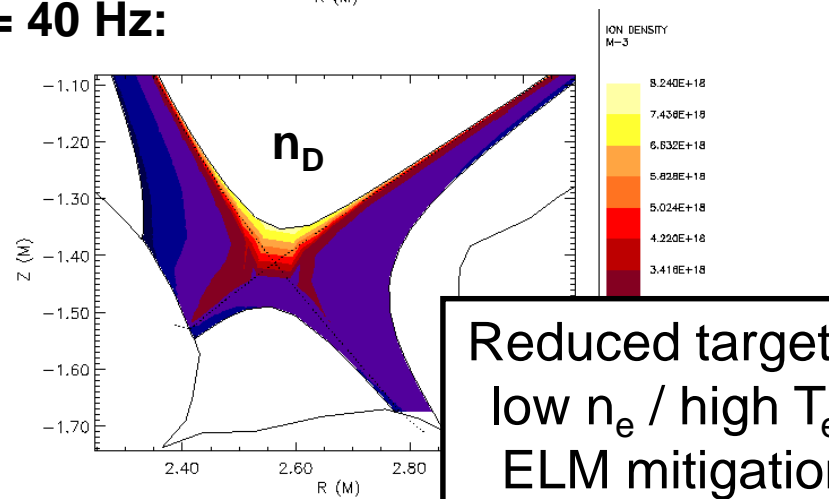


SOL contour plots (t ~ 60.0s):

$f_{\text{ELM}} = 6 \text{ Hz}$:



$f_{\text{ELM}} = 40 \text{ Hz}$:



Reduced target protection at low n_e / high T_e → reduced ELM mitigation efficiency!